

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 064 331

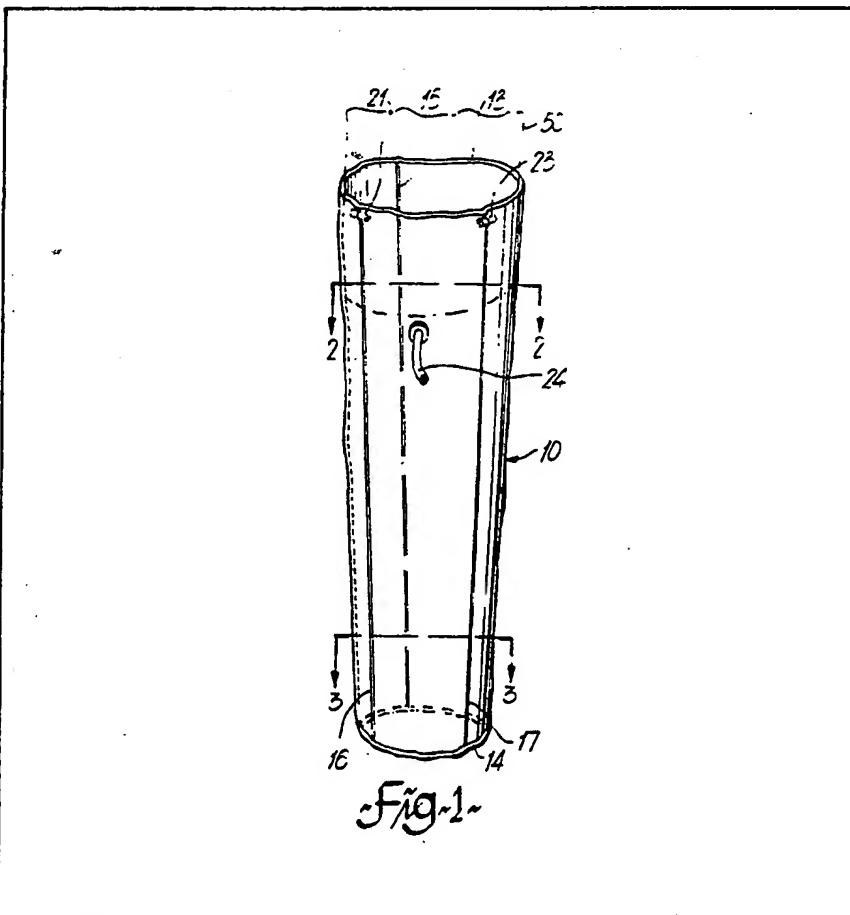
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- (21) Application No 8038357
(22) Date of filing 28 Nov 1980
(30) Priority data
(31) 79/40833
 101597
 181153
(32) 27 Nov 1979
 10 Dec 1979
 25 Aug 1980
(33) United Kingdom (GB)
 United States of America (US)
 United States of America (US)
(43) Application published
 17 Jun 1981
(51) INT CL³
 A61F 1/08
(52) Domestic classification
 A5R 25A
(56) Documents cited
 None
(58) Field of search
 A5R
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(54) Artificial limb

(57) The invention discloses an artificial limb (10) consisting of a tube like member having an inner wall (11) and an outer wall (12), each of flexible air impervious material sealingly jointed together at respectively opposite ends (13, 14) of the tube and along at least three lines (15, 16, 17) extending longitudinally of the tube. The longitudinal seams (15, 16, 17) are spaced apart from one another providing a plurality of side by side air inflatable compartments (18, 19, 20). At

least one compartment is provided with an air inlet passage means (24) for inflating the artificial limb and the compartments are in communication with one another so that there is equalization of pressure in all of the chambers. The inner and outer walls (11, 12) are preferably a transparent plastics material and the tube tapers in a direction from one end to the other. A protective cap (30) may be detachably mounted on the lower end of the limb and such cap may be provided with fins (43, 44, 45) projecting into the sleeve to stiffen the same if so desired.



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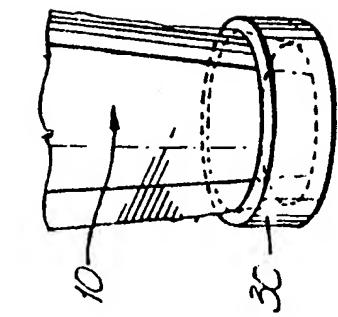
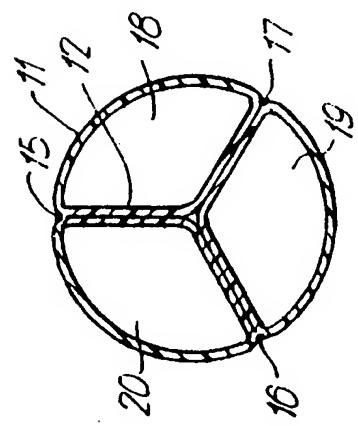
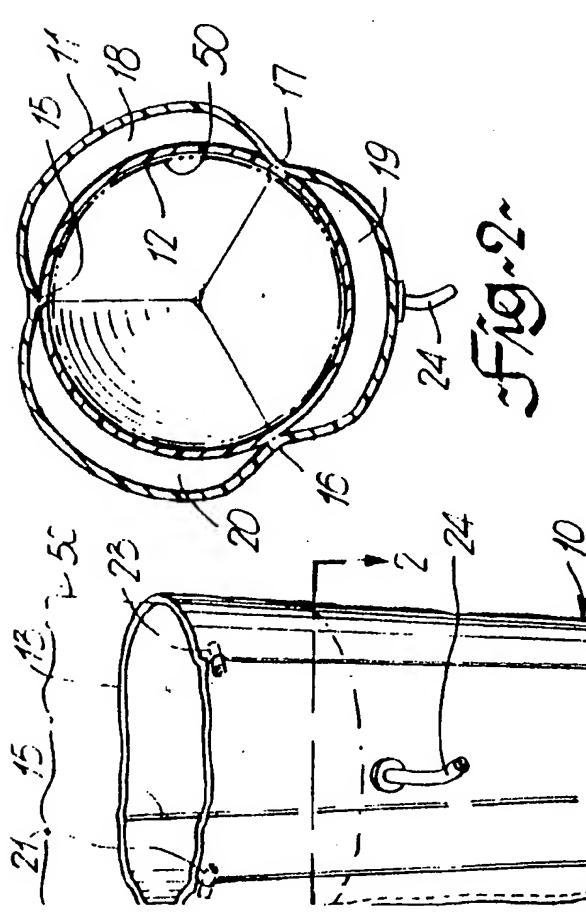


Fig. 4.

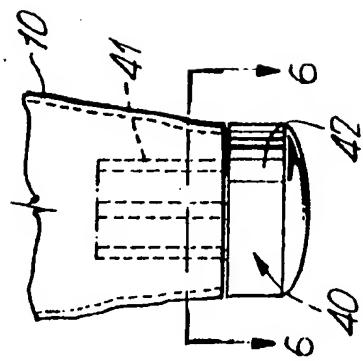
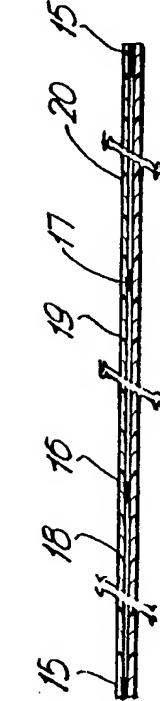


Fig. 6.

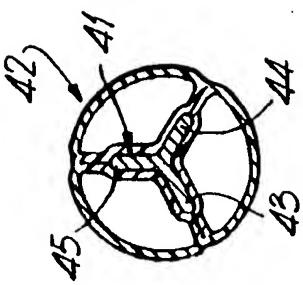


Fig. 7.

SPECIFICATION

Artificial limb

- 5 This invention relates generally to artificial limbs and more particularly to an inflatable artificial leg. Artificial limbs are known which have an air sac as a component part thereof and effectively the air sac serves as a cushion type connection between the leg
 - 10 stump and the rigid structure of the prosthetic device. Examples of prior art devices incorporating an air sac are disclosed in Canadian Patent 1,027,303 issued March 7, 1978 Canadian Patent 63,398 issued September 9, 1898 and Canadian Patent 507,275
 - 15 issued November 9, 1954.
 - The air sacs of such devices are not used by themselves nor would they be suitable for such use.
 - A principal object of the present invention is to provide an inflatable artificial leg that is used by itself without any rigidifying structure. The inflatable artificial leg of the present invention is primarily intended for use immediately after the amputation of a limb and after extended use of a conventional prosthesis (artificial leg). By making the inflatable
 - 20 artificial limb from a transparent material, examination of the stump after surgery can be made without removing the artificial limb. The present practice after surgery involves applying a plaster cast or pressure bandages to control swelling. Plaster casts,
 - 25 however, are awkward, heavy and preclude examination of the stump. Pressure bandages are also awkward to apply, tighten and remove. The inflatable, artificial leg of the present invention can be used immediately after surgery, it permits examination of the stump without having to be removed and is constructed in such a manner that, without further supporting structure, it may be utilized by itself to support at least a part of the patient's weight.
 - In accordance with the present invention there is
 - 30 provided an inflatable artificial leg comprising a tube like member having an inner wall and an outer wall of flexible air impervious material and wherein the inner and outer walls are sealingly joined together longitudinally along the tube along at least three
 - 35 lines spaced apart from one another circumferentially around the tube providing a plurality of side-by-side air inflatable compartments that extend longitudinally along the length of the tube. Air passage means from one compartment to an adjacent compartment provides intercommunication of the compartments to equalize pressure in the same. An air passage inlet means into one of the compartments permits inflating the same. The tube is open at one end for insertion of the stump of a limb thereinto and
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- The invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, wherein:
- Figure 1 is an oblique view of an artificial leg pro-

vided in accordance with the present invention and in an inflated state;

Figure 2 is a cross-section taken along section 2-2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 3-3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a partial view of the lower end of the artificial leg having a protective cap thereon;

Figure 5 is a partial view similar to Figure 4 illustrating a modified protective lower end for the artificial limb;

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 6-6 of Figure 5; and

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional view showing the inner and outer walls joined together before having the marginal edges thereof joined to form a tube.

Referring now to the drawings, there is illustrated an inflatable artificial leg 10 in the form of a longitudinally extending tubular like member having an outer wall 11 and an inner wall 12 each of a flexible air impervious material. The material is preferably a heat sealable thermoplastics material, i.e. polyvinylchloride, although other flexible sealable air impervious materials such as rubber may be used. The outer wall is preferably of a thicker material than the inner wall. The outer wall, for example, may be .016" thick to provide a rigid, tough and puncture resistant surface, and the inner wall much thinner, for example, .008" thick which allows it to readily mould around the contour of the stump. The inner and outer walls 11 and 12 are welded together at the respective opposite ends 13 and 14 and along three lines or seams 15, 16 and 17 that extend longitudinally of the tube from one end to the other. The longitudinal welds 15, 16 and 17 are equally spaced from one another circumferentially around the tube and taper inwardly slightly from the stump end 13 of the artificial limb to the foot end 14. The longitudinal welds 15, 16 and 17 provide three inflatable compartments 18, 19 and 20 interconnected for communication with one another by tubes 21 and 23 or other suitable air passage means. This intercommunication of the chambers equalizes pressurization of the three chambers, ensuring a stiffness in all directions throughout the length of the leg and equalization of pressure of the tube around the stump. The equalization of pressure from one chamber to the other also causes self-centering of the stump in the inflated artificial limb. The limb is inflated through an air inlet passage 24.

As illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, the stump 50 is inserted into the top end of the tube and there is an equal distribution of pressure around the stump by the inner wall 12. The tapered longitudinal walls provide effectively a three jaw clamping of the stump and as previously mentioned the stump is centrally clamped ensuring equal pressure distribution. The three jaw clamping and the tapering causes a tight grip on the stump, resisting being pulled off and thus overcoming a serious problem with short stumps. The leg is very light, its length can be easily adjusted and is reusable, one size fitting a wide range of patients. It is extremely cheap to manufacture and can be provided in various different lengths for different purposes and locations. Below the

stump, the inner walls of the respective inflatable chambers 18, 19 and 20 inter-engage one another and thus provide a relatively stiff structure from below the stump to the foot end 14 of the artificial leg.

The bottom end of the artificial leg may be protected by a cap member 30 as illustrated in Figure 4 or a combined cap and stem member 40 as illustrated in Figure 5. The cap and stem member 40, 10 illustrated in Figure 5, has a stem 41 insertable into the lower end of the inflatable artificial leg and a ground engaging cap portion 42. The insertable stem 41 has three fins 43, 44 and 45 directed radially outwardly from the center of the member 40 which 15 fit in between the air chambers 18, 19 and 20. The arrangement of Figure 5 advantageously supports or stiffens the weakest portion of the inflated artificial leg and which is the lowermost portion. Obviously, the length of the stem 41 may be such as to rigidify 20 the inflated artificial leg to the extent it supports the users weight. The artificial leg is effectively a slender tube-like column and the slenderness ratio thereof can be modified by or determined by the length of the fins.

25 In Figure 7 there is illustrated diagrammatically a method of making the tube which consists of laying the two layers of plastic 11 and 12, one on top of the other, and welding the same together along the outer marginal edges by seams 15 and intermediate 30 therebetween by seams 16 and 17. The ends are similarly welded together (see 13 and 14 in Fig. 1) whereafter the marginal edge seams 15 are brought into overlapping relationship and welded together. The welding is preferably by high frequency or 35 dielectric sealing although other means of welding or sealing, well known in the art, may be used.

CLAIMS

1. An artificial limb comprising a tubular double walled member having an inner wall and an 40 outer wall each of flexible air impervious material, said walls being sealingly joined together at respectively opposite ends of the tube and along at least three lines longitudinally of the tube, said longitudinal lines being equally spaced apart from one 45 another circumferentially around the tube providing a plurality of side-by-side air inflatable compartments extending along the entire length of the tube, means providing intercommunication of the compartments to equalize pressure in the same, and air 50 passage inlet means into one of the compartments for use in inflating the same, said tubular member being open at one end for insertion of the stump of a limb thereinto and tapering therefrom toward the other end, the inner wall of the respective compartments being in inter-engagement with one another 55 from the stump of the limb to said other end when the compartments are inflated thereby providing a relatively stiff member that resists buckling when supporting a load.
2. An artificial limb as defined in claim 1 wherein 60 said inner and outer walls are a heat sealable thermoplastics material.
3. An artificial limb as defined in claim 2 wherein said thermoplastics material is polyvinylchloride.
4. An artificial limb as defined in claim 1 wherein 65

the thickness of material of the outer wall is greater than the thickness of the inner wall.

5. An artificial limb as defined in claim 1 wherein said inner and outer walls are each transparent sheets of polyvinylchloride and wherein the outer wall has a thickness of approximately .016" and the inner wall has a thickness of approximately .008".
6. An artificial limb as defined in claim 1 including one-way valve means in said air passage inlet 70 means for retaining the compartments in a pressurized state.
7. An artificial limb as defined in claim 1 including a protective cap detachably mounted on an end thereof opposite said one end.
8. An artificial limb as defined in claim 7 including a stem on said cap projecting into said tube between said air inflatable compartments.
9. An artificial limb as defined in claim 8 wherein 75 said stem has fins clampingly engaged between the inner walls of adjacently disposed compartments when the latter are inflated.
10. An artificial limb constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and as shown in the drawings.

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by The Tweeddale Press Ltd., Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1981.
Published at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY, from which copies may be obtained.